

6 November 1946

**Document:**

**Germany/Bremen Zone**

**Subject:**

**Degradations of Scientists and Technicians,  
Plunderings in the German Zone**

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29 October 1946 from Berlin.

1. On 21 October 1946, specialists were removed from the Zeiss-Werke in Jena and the Leuna-Werke in Merseburg, as well as a number of professors of physics and chemistry from the Jena University.
2. On 21 October 1946, specialists were evacuated from the Meuschen works in Johannisthal (E74). (Washington Compound. This most likely refers to the Meuschen-Vingstugden in Schleefeld, south of Berlin.)
3. On 23 October 1946, the Siebel works in Halle, the Junkers plants in Bernburg and Haldenstein (E15) were dismantled for shipment to the U.S.S.R.
4. Zeiss Jena stopped working on 22 October 1946; the machinery is being dismantled.
5. [REDACTED] 250,000 (sic, most likely scientists and technicians) were removed since the elections.
6. Eight hundred experts of the Junkers Works in Dessau, together with their families, were evacuated on 22 October 1946, in ten special trains. Among these were former Junkers employees who were no longer working for Junkers. The evacuees were permitted to take their furniture along. Physicians were also forced to accompany the shipments. All leading experts of Junkers were included in the transport, such as Benda, Pohl, Mr. Scheibe, Milling, Schlippe. Further evacuations were expected.

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23 October 1946, from Heidelberg.

7. On 22 October 1946, the Russians made arrangements for mass deportations of technicians and their families from scientific research institutes in Berlin. Specialists involved are mainly those of the Akaania works and the AGÜ Überwerk. A train is held in readiness in Berlin-Kaulsdorf and Berlin-Riesdorf respectively. Large-scale requisitioning of food and clothing for these transports was carried out in the Russian sector of Berlin.

25X1 5 November 1946, from Heidelberg.

8.

[redacted] according to figures up-to this date,  
almost 5,000 specialists have left this province."

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9. On 26 October 1946 the Magistrat in Berlin received a Soviet order [redacted] to submit a report on all firms engaged in demolition work by 1200 hours on 27 October 1946.

10. The SED estimates that deportees (without family members) from Berlin and the Russian Zone totaled 14,000 by the evening of 29 October 1946. Of these reported, sixty percent made no previous agreement, twenty percent agreed to work in the affected plants "or outside" prior to formal negotiations, and twenty percent signed formal obligations during the deportation.

11. The SED Bureau recently heard of a Soviet intention to deport doctors and teachers to Russia. This deportation is ostensibly to promote the welfare of the deportees.

5 November 1946, from Berlin.

12.

[redacted] the installations in Kopenick and Friedrichshagen merely reconstructed V-weapons, but did not work on any improvements. Only top experts of Gema were deported. Operations at the two installations continue. Leading personnel in Kopenick and Friedrichshagen knew from the time of the opening of the plants by the Russians that a transfer to Russia was intended. The Gema executives Hammert, Elasic, and others had been told that transfer would take place two months after the opening, but it was delayed by difficulties in assembling blueprints for the reconstruction of the V-weapons.

5 November 1946, from Berlin.

13. Two hundred scientists and experts of the AGÜ Überwerk in Berlin were sent to Russia on 28 October 1946. They were taken from their apartments at 0900 hours and the majority signed, under pressure a "voluntary service contract" for five years, in the presence of four Soviet Army soldiers armed with machine pistols. One scientist signed the contract only after a violent dispute lasting two hours. Departure

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were not given any promises or contracts, but they were told that contracts would be submitted for signature upon arrival at their destination. Not all of the best qualified experts were deported. The Russian officers in charge of the Oberverwaltung, Lt. Col. Boldyr, Major Sthakayevich (also received as Tscherepanin), Pogoritski, Glazin, Dovzhanov, are staying at the OSW in Berlin, which is continuing operations. Lt. Col. Boldyr allegedly did not expect any deportations before spring 1947. The OSW now has a new German management with Grunze in charge of the business management and Gruner as technical director.

14. It is intended to maintain close cooperation with a research institute to be built in Russia by German OSW personnel. Research will be carried on mainly in Russia, while the OSW in Berlin will concentrate on the development of production increasing methods. Among the deported OSW scientists were the following:

Steimel, who had just completed a project for new blind landing procedure;  
 Spiegel, technical director;  
 Frits, specialist on magnetic field tubes;  
 Bremer (Breuer?), specialist on gas filled tubes;  
 Kotowsky, expert on technology of tubes;  
 KKluge }  
 Dirbach } of the department for image tubes;  
 Klang }  
 Gutekunst and Schlesewitz of the department for "Schwingquarze";  
 Kotowski }  
 Rosenstein } department "Orbita" (apparatus).  
 Bruch }

Certain numbers of the "Falter-Moderatorte" department, names not given.

Kaufmann      }  
 Schüttleffel    } department for high frequency techniques;  
 Feuerster      }

Pegy            }  
 Ziegert          } installations;  
 Grimm

Richter, general technology;

Kinke            }  
 Grobe (Gross?) } metallurgy;  
 Jansen

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Palm  
Wiedemann  
Stenz  
Schmidbauer  
Buchholzberg  
Leipzig  
Barzog

production (Partizipation);

Stahn, Roentgen tubes;  
Hagen, information.

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5 November 1946 from Berlin

15. STB-3 was set up to control the Siebel Werke in Halle in fall 1945. (Nachrichten Hauptamt STB-3 is most likely the German abbreviation of the Russian OKB-3, Special Constructions Bureau / which was formerly reported as one of the four OKB's in control of the German aircraft industry, with seat in Halle.) A new jet plane, supposedly capable of 1,200 km per hour will soon be ready for test flights. Manager of the Siebel Werke is Lt. Col. Glasow; his deputies are Major Beresnyak, Berglissow (Benglissow) and Dakarevitach.
16. Leading personnel of the Siebel Werke was definitely deported to the U.S.S.R. on 22 October 1946. Among these were:
- Schell, formerly of BMW (Bayerische Motorenwerke), Munich;
  - Hubert Americh, formerly of BMW, Munich;
  - Mainz Duschka, physiochemist;
  - Lothar Meichner, thermodynamics expert;
  - Steffes, physiochemist;
  - Janska, fuel research expert;
  - Gerhard Kell
  - Walter Lehmann } chemical technicians.
  - Kudat
17. STB-3 had a special contract with the Leuna Werke, whereby it had priority on delivery of chemicals, particularly raw xylylamine for "Toska" mixtures.